OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Water Discharge Permit

FINAL

MASTER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG030000
VESSEL CLEANING AND REPAIR AND SHIPYARDS
AI NUMBER 175127 / PER20110001

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R. S. 30:2001 et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is issued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements herein and have been approved by the Office to discharge to waters of the State wastewaters from vessel cleaning and repair facilities and shipyards in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on January 1, 2014

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

Issued on December 10, 2013

Sam L. Phillips
Assistant Secretary

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

Activities covered by this general permit are discharges from facilities engaged or involved in vessel cleaning and repair operations and shipyards. This includes discharges of washwater from dry cargo vessels, coal and coke vessels, food grade vessels, chemical and petroleum vessels, washwater from the exterior of equipment and/or vehicles, ballast and bilge water from vessels, dry dock facilities, hydrostatic wastewater from vessel testing, dock washdown, deck washdown, storm water, and sanitary wastewater.

Coverage under this general permit is available for wastewater and storm water discharges identified below and will become authorized upon determination of eligibility and written notification by this Office of authorization under the general permit. This general permit shall cover facilities that intend to discharge wastewater associated with barge cleaning and repair operations and shipyards. This permit does not authorize discharges incidental to the normal operation of vessels covered under EPA's Vessel General Permit (VGP).

Mobile operations may also be covered by this general permit. (See Part II. Section A. Definitions.) Mobile operations covered under this general permit will be covered based on the locations listed in Appendix A. If this Office deems it in the best interest of the environment and water quality, a site specific discharge permit may be required for any given facility.

Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit shall be made using form BCR-G or an approved equivalent. The BCR-G form and other approved NOI forms may be obtained from the LDEQ Internet website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/. Go through the following links to find the NOI form: INFO ABOUT Water – Permits – LPDES Permits, Information, and Applications – LPDES Forms – LPDES Permit Application Forms – General Permit Notices of Intent – BCR-G form (or other approved form). This Notice of Intent shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503 and shall be sent to this Office. If activity is currently being conducted and has not been permitted, an NOI shall be submitted immediately. Proposed facilities desiring coverage under this permit must submit an NOI at least sixty (60) days prior to the anticipated commencement of a discharge. Any permittee covered by an individual permit may request that the individual permit be canceled if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage by this general permit; upon notification of coverage by this LPDES permit, the individual permit will automatically be canceled.

The applicant's signature on the NOI certifies that the applicant qualifies for the coverage under the permit and agrees to comply with the conditions of the general permit. The permittee must keep a copy of the NOI that is submitted to the Water Permits Division and a copy of the general permit at the nearest manned facility.

This Office will conduct a thorough evaluation of eligibility for each NOI that is submitted for permit coverage, and prepare a permit statement of basis to document the Agency's determination. After completing the evaluation of eligibility and documenting the Agency's

determination, this Office will issue written notification to those applicants who are accepted for coverage under this general permit.

If circumstances change in the future at a permitted facility that result in the addition or elimination of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of effluent from a permitted outfall, the permittee is required to notify the Water Permits Division of the elimination/change of any outfalls that were identified in the NOI or the addition of outfalls that were not identified in the NOI that was submitted for general permit coverage. Notification of the addition or elimination/change of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of effluent from a permitted outfall, must be made in writing and must be accompanied by a site diagram that clearly illustrates and identifies current outfall locations at the site. The permittee must receive the appropriate permit coverage prior to adding a new outfall or changing the effluent composition of effluent of a permitted outfall.

The permittee is required to submit a permit transfer request to the Public Participation and Permit Support Services Division either prior to or no later than 45 days after a permitted facility changes ownership/operator. The request must be made on the official LDEQ form NOC-1 which is available on the LDEQ Internet website at: www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/LPDESPermits.appx. Any questions related to making a permit transfer should be directed to the LDEQ Permits Application Administrative Review (PAAR) Group at (225) 219-3180.

A printed hard copy of this permit may be obtained by contacting LDEQ's Water Permits Division at (225) 219-9371, or a copy can be downloaded from the LDEQ Internet website at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/. Go through the following links to find the permit: INFO ABOUT Water – Permits – LPDES Permits, Information, and Applications – LPDES General Permits – LAG030000.

Authorization to discharge under this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to public or private property nor relieve the permittee of any liability for violating Water Quality Standards. DEQ reserves the right to take enforcement action as the situation warrants. For example, DEQ may take enforcement action if it is determined that the permittee had not taken appropriate action to prevent the emergency or abnormal situation or if it is determined that the permittee could have done more to minimize or prevent the discharge. The permittee must take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge, to mitigate or minimize the impact of the discharge, and to monitor the discharge and receiving water body to assess the impact of the discharge.

When flow limits are stipulated for a wastewater type, the stated flow limits are the maximum daily discharge of that type of wastewater from the entire facility that will be permitted under this general permit. Facilities that are expected to discharge more wastewater than the maximum daily discharge that is allowed under this general permit must apply for permit coverage under an individual facility-specific or other general LPDES permit.

Discharges of the following wastewaters are covered by this general permit:

1. treated sanitary wastewater less than 10,000 GPD;
2. dry commodity vessel washwater;
3. coal and coke vessel washwater;
4. incoming ballast water and void water;
5. facility ballast water and void water;
6. chemical and petroleum vessel washwater;
7. food grade vessel washwater;
8. exterior vehicle and equipment washwater;
9. dry dock discharges;
10. bilge and/or slop waters;
11. dock washdown;
12. deck washdown;
13. hypochlorinated disinfection water (from potable drinking water systems);
14. storm water;
15. hydrostatic test and vessel testing wastewater;
16. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors;
17. fire hydrant flushings and fire fighting activities; and
18. additional allowable discharges as noted in Part II Section AQ or otherwise specifically allowed by the permit.

All wastewaters covered by this permit must be treated, if necessary, to meet the effluent limitations in the applicable schedule before being discharged from the site of origin. Wastewater types other than those described here are not authorized under this general permit and discharge of such wastewater at a site covered under this general permit will constitute a violation of the permit unless authorization to discharge has been granted

under a separate LPDES permit.

This general permit **shall not** apply to:

1. discharges which are likely to have unauthorized adverse effects upon threatened or endangered species, or on the critical habitat for these species as determined in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);

2. discharges which adversely affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, unless they are in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and any necessary activities to avoid or minimize impacts have been coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer *(for questions, the operator should contact the Section 106 Review Coordinator, Office of Cultural Development, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804 or telephone (225) 342-8170);*

3. discharges of wastewater determined by this Office to present an environmental risk or potential risk of discharging pollutants other than those intended to be regulated by this permit;

4. discharges which cause or contribute to the violation of a state water quality standard;

5. discharges that are mixed with other, non-covered discharge types unless those other discharges are in compliance with another LPDES permit;

6. facilities which discharge substances that are not addressed by pollution prevention plan requirements or would not be adequately regulated by the effluent limitations in this permit;

7. discharges which have limits assigned to them in the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan or by an approved Waste Load Allocation which are different from the limits contained in this permit;

8. discharges from operations classed as new sources or new discharges if the discharge will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards not addressed by the terms, conditions and schedules of this general permit, (LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9);

9. discharges that violate the Antidegradation Policy and the Implementation Procedures in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1109 and LAC 33:IX.1119, respectively;

10. discharges to Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (ONRW) that violate the Antidegradation Policy and Implementation Plan found in LAC 33:IX.1109 and 1119.C.4;

11. wastewater generated offsite and received for treatment or reclamation (excludes incoming ballast and void water and bilge or slop water);

12. sanitary wastewater discharges to the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet;

13. discharges from the incidental operation of a vessel covered under EPA's Vessel General Permit; and

14. discharges from the Type III Marine Sanitation Devices.

This general permit **may not** apply to:

1. discharges from facilities not in compliance with a previously issued individual or general wastewater discharge permit;

2. discharges from facilities which have previously been in violation of state water quality regulations;

3. discharges from facilities which are located in an environmentally sensitive area;

4. discharges into water bodies designated by the State pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act; and

5. discharges into waters that are likely to contain threatened or endangered species.

The Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual LPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information. This Office reserves the right to issue such facilities an individual LPDES permit with more appropriate limitations and conditions.

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

During the period beginning with the written notification of coverage under this permit and lasting through the termination of authorization to discharge under this general permit, all permittees covered under this general permit are authorized to discharge wastewater as specified in Appendix A of the cover letter granting authorization to discharge under this permit. Other requirements applicable to the wastewater discharge and location will also be identified in Appendix A.

Schedule A: TREATED SANITARY WASTEWATER LESS THAN 10,000 GPD [7]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1,6,9]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow – GPD	Report	Report	1/6 months	Estimate
BOD_5	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/6 months	Grab
TSS [2]	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/6 months	Grab
Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 mL [3, 4]	200	400	1/6 months	Grab
Oil and grease [8]	---	15 mg/l	1/6 months	Grab
pH – Allowable Range (Standard Units) [5]	6.0 (minimum)	9.0 (maximum)	1/6 months	Grab

1 When discharging.

2 For an oxidation pond treatment unit, the Monthly Average is 90 mg/L and the Daily Maximum is 135 mg/L.

3 Future water quality studies may indicate potential toxicity from the presence of residual chlorine in the treatment facility's effluent. Therefore, the permittee is hereby advised that a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine Limit. If such a limit were imposed, the permittee would be required to provide for dechlorination of the effluent prior to discharge.

4 If this discharge is directly into a waterbody designated for oyster propagation, the Fecal Coliform limitation will be 43 colonies/100 mL Daily Maximum and 14 colonies/100 mL Monthly Average. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if this more stringent Fecal Coliform limitation is required.

5 The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

[6] Certain facilities of concern are subject to a monitoring frequency of 1/month. Instructions will be given in the cover letter granting authorization to discharge under this permit if this condition is applicable to the permittee.

[7] This permit does not authorize direct discharges from Type III marine sanitation devices.

[8] Applies if treated sanitary wastewater is commingled with grey water.

[9] For discharges greater than 5,000 GPD up to 10,000 GPD, the monitoring frequency shall be 1/quarter.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule B: DRY COMMODITY VESSEL WASHWATER [1]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY[1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate

[1] See Part II, Sections C, D, E, F, and G.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule C: COAL AND COKE VESSEL WASHWATER [1]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY[2]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/week	Estimate
TSS	Report mg/L	Report mg/L	1/month	Grab
COD	250 mg/L	400 mg/L	1/week	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units) [3]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/week	Grab

1 See Part II, Sections C, D, E, F, and G.

2 When discharging.

3 The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule D: FACILITY BALLAST WATER AND/OR VOID WATER [1, 2]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [3]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/event	Estimate
COD	---	250 mg/L	1/event [4]	Grab
Oil and Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/event [4]	Grab
TOC*	---	50 mg/l	1/event [4]	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units) [5]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/month	Grab
Visible Sheen [3]	---	No Presence	1/day	Observation

1 See Part II, Section I.

2 Not applicable to dry dock ballast water. See Part II, Section M for dry dock ballast requirements.

3 When discharging.

4 Discharge shall be sampled whenever a visible sheen is observed.

5 The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

*In lieu of COD; for ballast water from marine waters only.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule E: INCOMING BALLAST WATER AND/OR VOID WATER [1]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [2]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/event	Estimate
COD	---	250 mg/L	1/week	Grab
Oil and Grease	---	15 mg/L	1/week	Grab
TOC*	---	50 mg/L	1/week	Grab
pH – Allowable Range (Standard Units) [3]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/week	Grab
Organisms greater than or equal to 50 micrometers [4,5]	---	10 organisms/m^3 ballast water	---	---
Organisms less than 50 micrometers and greater than or equal to 10 micrometers [4,5]	---	10 organisms/ml ballast water	---	---
Vibrio cholerae (serotypes O1 and O139) [4,5,6]	---	1 cfu/100ml**	---	---
Escherichia coli [4,5]	---	250 cfu/100ml**	1/quarter [7]	Grab
Intestinal enterococci [4,5]	---	100 cfu/100ml**	1/quarter [7]	Grab
Residual Biocide [4,5]	---	See Footnote 7	1/quarter [7]	Grab

*In lieu of COD; for ballast water from marine waters only.
** cfu – colony forming unit

1 See Part II, Section J.

2 When discharging.

[3] The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

[4] Apply when discharging ballast water taken from:

1. Vessels (inland and ocean going) 3000 Gross Tons or greater that travel through more than one USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) zone, and

2. Vessels where source of ballast water is not potable water

[5] Implementation Schedule

See the implementation schedule below regarding permit limits for:

Organisms greater than or equal to 50 micrometers, Organisms less than 50 micrometers and greater than or equal to 10 micrometers, *Vibrio cholerae* (serotypes O1 and O139), *Escherichia coli*, and Intestinal enterococci.

1. Facilities built on or after December 1, 2013 that take ballast water from vessels with applicability per footnote 4 above must comply with all ballast water limitations upon commencement of ballast water discharge operation;

2. Facilities built on or before November 30, 2013 that take ballast water from vessels with 1) applicability per footnote 4 above and 2) a ballast water capacity between 1500 and 5000 m3 must comply with all ballast water limitations upon commencement of ballast water discharge operations on or after January 1, 2014; and

3. Facilities built on or before November 30, 2013 that take ballast water from vessels with 1) applicability per footnote 4 above and 2) a ballast water capacity less than or equal to 1500 m3 or greater than or equal to 5000 m3 must comply with all ballast water limitations upon commencement of ballast water discharge operations on or after January 1, 2016.

[6] The discharge from this permitted outfall shall not exceed a Daily Maximum of 1 cfu/100 ml *Vibrio cholerae* (serotypes O1 and O139). Analytical sampling and analysis of this parameter on a regular basis is not required.

7 Testing requirements

Parameter	Frequency	Requirements	Reporting
Ballast Water Treatment System Operability*	Annually	See Appendix B, Section A	Retain records for a period of no less than 3 years from end of calendar year information was collected (no requirements to submit reports to LDEQ unless specifically requested to do so)
Biological Organism Monitoring	1/quarter	See Appendix B, Section B	Submit with Discharge Monitoring Reports per reporting schedule
Residual Biocide	1/quarter	See Appendix B, Section C	Submit with Discharge Monitoring Reports per reporting schedule

*See Appendix B, Table 1

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule F: CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM VESSEL WASHWATER[1, 5]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [2]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/week	Estimate
TSS	26 mg/L	58 mg/L	1/week	Grab
BOD_5	22 mg/L	61 mg/L	1/week	Grab
Oil and Grease	16 mg/L	36 mg/L	1/week	Grab
Total Cadmium [3]	---	0.02 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Total Chromium [3]	---	0.42 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Total Copper [3]	---	0.10 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Total Lead [3]	---	0.14 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Total Mercury [3]	---	0.0013 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Total Nickel [3]	---	0.58 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Total Zinc [3]	---	8.3 mg/L	1/month	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (standard units) [4]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/week	Grab

1 Sampling is required for discharges from tank vessels which have been used to transport the chemical cargos listed in Attachment 1.

2 When discharging.

3 See Part II, Section AF.

4 The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

5 See Part II, Sections C, D, E, F, G, and H.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule G: FOOD GRADE VESSEL WASHWATER[1, 4]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [2]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/week	Estimate
BOD_5	24 mg/L	56 mg/L	1/week	Grab
TSS	86 mg/L	230 mg/L	1/week	Grab
Oil and Grease	8.8 mg/L	20 mg/L	1/week	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units) [3]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/week	Grab

1 Sampling is required for discharge from vessels which have been used to transport the food grade cargos listed in Attachment 1.

2 When discharging.

3 The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

4 See Part II, Sections C, D, E, F, and G.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule H: EXTERIOR EQUIPMENT/VEHICLE WASHWATER

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1,6]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/quarter	Estimate
COD [2]	200 mg/L	300 mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
TSS	---	45 mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Oil and grease	---	15 mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
Soaps and Detergents [3]	---	---	1/quarter	Inventory record
Visible Sheen [4]	---	No presence	1/day	Observation
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)[5]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/quarter	Grab

1 When discharging.

2 If process wastewater is combined with storm water, the COD limitation shall be 125 mg/L Daily Maximum (no Monthly Average limitation is set).

3 Monitor by inventory records and calculations. Only discharges of phosphate free/non-toxic soaps and detergents are authorized by this permit. Retain inventory records (quantity and type), and a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used for three years. No DMR reporting shall be required.

4 There shall be no presence of a visible sheen. If a visible sheen is present, submit a letter of noncompliance in accordance with Part III, Section D.7. Retain manual log at the facility for three years. No DMR reporting shall be required.

5 The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Reports both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

[6] Certain facilities of concern are subject to a monitoring frequency of 1/month. Instructions will be given in the cover letter granting authorization to discharge under this permit if this condition is applicable to the permittee.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule I: BILGE OR SLOP WATER

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	2/month	Estimate
COD[2]	200 mg/L	300 mg/L	2/month	Grab
Oil and grease	---	15 mg/L	2/month	Grab
Visible sheen [4]	---	No presence	1/day	Observation
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units) [3]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	2/month	Grab

1 When discharging.

2 If process wastewater is combined with storm water, the COD limitation shall be 125 mg/L Daily Maximum (no Monthly Average limitation is set).

3 The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Report both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

4 There shall be no presence of a visible sheen. If a visible sheen is present, submit a letter of noncompliance in accordance with Part III, Section D.7. Retain manual log at the facility for three years. No DMR reporting shall be required.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which have the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule J: UNCONTAMINATED STORM WATER[1]

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [2]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow - (GPD)	Report	Report	1/quarter	Estimate
Oil & Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
TOC	----	50 mg/L	1/quarter	Grab
pH (Allowable Range) Standard Units [3]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/quarter	Grab

1 This schedule is applied at the discretion of the Department based on the permittee's compliance history or at the request of the permittee.

2 When discharging.

3 The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Report both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Schedule K: HYDROSTATIC TEST AND VESSEL TESTING WASTEWATER*

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY [1,2,7]	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow - (GPD) [6]	---	Report	1/event	Estimate
Oil & Grease [6]	---	15 mg/L	1/event	Grab
TOC [2,6]	---	50 mg/L	1/event	Grab
TSS [3,6]	---	90 mg/L	1/event	Grab
Lead [2,6]	---	50 ug/L	1/event	Grab
Benzene [2,6]	---	50 ug/L	1/event	Grab
BTEX [2,4,6]	---	250 ug/l	1/event	Grab
pH (Allowable Range) Standard Units [5,6]	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/event	Grab

*All "heels" or free liquids must be removed from a container before washing, rinsing or conducting a hydrostatic test on the storage tank, vessel, or similar container.

1 If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

2 Total Organic Carbon (TOC) shall be measured on discharges from pipes, vessels, and/or tanks which have previously been in service (i.e., those which are not new). Benzene, Total BTEX, and Lead shall be measured on discharges from pipes, vessels, and /or tanks which have been used for the storage or transportation of liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons. **Accordingly, Flow, TSS, oil and grease, and pH are the only limitations and testing requirements for new pipes, vessels, and tanks.**

3 The background concentration of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) will be allowed in the discharge if the effluent is being returned to the same water source from which the intake water was obtained. In these cases, the permit limitations will be 90 mg/L plus the concentration of TSS in the intake water. The TSS concentration of the intake water shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the concentration of TSS in the effluent.

[4] BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, and para-xylene, as quantified using the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136.

[5] The permittee shall report on the Discharge Monitoring Report both the minimum and maximum instantaneous pH values measured.

[6] The highest result from any individual hydrostatic test must be reported.

[7] **Permittees hydrostatic testing used pipe, vessels and/or tanks must comply with all other reporting requirements stated in Part II, Section AR.** Part II, Section AR is applicable only to permittees hydrostatic testing used pipe, vessels and/or tanks.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

Additives such as corrosion inhibitors, bactericides, and dyes may not be added to the test water to be discharge without prior written approval from this Office. Written requests for approval must include toxicity data for each additive proposed for use, as well as a clear description of the proposed discharge including projected volumes of wastewater and additive levels in the wastewaters.

No discharge shall generate a flow condition within any drainage conveyance or water body which, either alone or in concert with storm water runoff, represents a threat to public safety by virtue of discharge velocity.

SECTION C. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in Appendix A of the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit. Unless specified otherwise in Appendix A, samples shall be taken before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance (immediately after exiting the treatment mechanism, if treatment is applied). A facility – specific Appendix A will be attached to each cover letter that authorizes facility – specific discharges under this general permit.

2. Provisions must be made during the installation of the treatment unit for obtaining a proper sample.

3. Proper sampling techniques shall be used to ensure that analytical results are representative of pollutants in the discharge.

4. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

5. All monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample measurements. The permittee shall make available to this Office, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

   Records of monitoring information shall include the following:

   a. date, exact place, and time of sampling or measuring;
   b. individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
   c. date(s) and time(s) analyses were begun;
   d. individual(s) who performed the analyses;
   e. analytical techniques or methods used;
   f. results of such analyses; and
   g. results of all Quality Control procedures.

6. Monitoring results for each Monitoring Frequency period shall be summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form. For monitoring frequencies of once/month or more frequent, the permittee must complete one DMR for each month and submit the DMRs on a quarterly basis. For monitoring frequencies of once/three months, the permittee must complete on DMR for each quarter and submit the DMR on a quarterly basis. For monitoring frequencies of once/six months, the permittee must complete one DMR every six months and submit the DMR on a semiannual basis. For monitoring frequencies of once/twelve months, the permittee must complete one DMR every twelve months and submit the DMR on an annual basis. For all required monitoring frequencies, the permittee must complete one DMR form for each outfall

even if there were no discharges during the monitoring period.

For facilities with hydrostatic test water discharges, the monitoring results for all hydrostatic tests performed during each quarter shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form EPA 3320-1 or an approved substitute, and submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance on a quarterly basis (in accordance with the quarterly submittal schedule below). The highest result from any individual hydrostatic test must be reported. If there is no discharge during an entire quarter, the DMR shall be submitted with "No Discharge" written in the upper right corner of the DMR.

Monthly Average is the average of all measurements taken between the first and last day of the calendar month. Values from different months cannot be averaged together to determine the monthly average. Daily Maximum values cannot be averaged. If samples are collected more frequently than required during a monitoring period, the highest value for monthly average and/or daily maximum shall be reported and the lowest value for minimum shall be reported.

The schedule for quarterly DMR submission is as follows:

Quarterly Submission

Monitoring Period	DMR Postmark Date
January, February, March	April 28th
April, May, June	July 28th
July, August, September	October 28th
October, November, December	January 28th

Semiannual Submission

Monitoring Period	DMR Postmark Date
January-June	July 28th
June-December	January 28th

The "Monthly Average" concentration that is reported on the DMR form is calculated using one formula when flow is not measured as a continuous record and is calculated using a different formula when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer. Section F.17 of the *Standard Conditions* section of the permit explains which formula should be used and how to calculate "Monthly Average" concentrations when flow is not measured as a continuous record versus when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503.A and B, DMRs must be signed and certified by an authorized person. Be aware that LDEQ will accept laboratory results only from "LDEQ accredited" laboratories (see *Standard Conditions,* C.10).

Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to the Enforcement Division, Office of Environmental Compliance, Department of Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312. **DMRs may be either hand delivered, postmarked, or electronically submitted in accordance with LAC 33:I.2101.A and B no later than the 28th day of the month following the reporting period. If you mail your DMRs to LDEQ, one set of original DMRs plus one set of copies should be mailed to the Enforcement Division.** Mailing addresses for the different Department offices are posted on the LDEQ web page at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/. Go through the following links to find the current mailing addresses: ABOUT – Contact Information – Scroll down to **Mailing Addresses**.

PART II

DEFINITIONS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations including standard conditions found in LAC 33:IX.2701. This Office has established the following definitions and requirements in accordance with those regulations. The definition of other terms may be found in the Louisiana Water Pollution Control Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2313).

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

For definitions of monitoring and sampling terminology see Standard Conditions, Section F.

Additional definitions:

1. *Act*: means Act 449 of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature which established Section 2001, et seq. of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and any subsequent amendment to these Sections.

2. *Activity*: means any conduct, operation or process which causes or may cause the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state.

3. *Ballast water:* means any water and suspended matter taken on board a vessel to control or maintain, trim, draught, stability or stresses of the vessel, regardless of how it is carried.

4. *Bilge water*: means wastewater from a variety of sources that accumulates in the lowest part of the vessel (the bilge).

5. *Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5):* means the amount of oxygen required by bacteria during the decay of organic and nitrogenous material.

6. *Bypass*: means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

7. *Captain of the Port (COTP) Zone*: zones described at 33 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 3 under the command of a US Coast Guard officer.

8. *Chemical cargos*: includes but is not limited to the following: latex, rubber, plastics, plasticizers, resins, soaps, detergents, surfactants, agricultural chemicals and pesticides, hazardous wastes, organic chemicals including: alcohols, aldehydes, formaldehydes, phenols, peroxides, organic salts, amines, amides, other nitrogen compounds, other aromatic compounds, aliphatic organic chemicals, glycols, glycerines, and organic polymers; refractory organic compounds, including: ketones,

nitriles, organo-metallic compounds containing chromium, cadmium, mercury, copper, zinc; and inorganic chemicals including aluminum sulfate, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, and bleach. Cargos which are not considered food grade or petroleum cargos are considered chemical cargos.

9. *Chemical oxygen demand (COD):* means the amount of oxygen organic matter can consume in wastewater. It is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in mg/L.

10. *Closed-top hopper*: means a completely enclosed storage vessel used to transport dry bulk cargos, either by truck, rail, or vessel. Closed-top hoppers are not designed or constructed to carry liquid cargos and are typically used to transport grain, soybeans, soy meal, soda ash, lime, fertilizer, plastic pellets, flour, sugar, and similar commodities or cargos. The cargos transported come in direct contact with the hopper interior. Closed-top hoppers are also commonly referred to as dry bulk hoppers.

11. *Commingled Discharges*: means waste streams that are mixed prior to final discharge and can not be sampled separately as internal outfalls.

12. *Commodity:* means any chemical, material, or substance transported in a tank truck, closed-top hopper truck, intermodal tank container, rail tank car, closed-top hopper rail car, tank barge, closed-top hopper barge, ocean/sea tanker, or similar tank that comes in direct contact with the chemical, material, or substance. A commodity may also be referred to a cargo.

13. *Contaminated Storm Water*: means storm water which comes in direct contact with transportation and equipment cleaning (TEC) operations. TEC contaminated storm water is considered process wastewater.

14. *Discharge*: when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant".

15. *Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)*: The form used (including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications) to report self-monitoring results of effluent discharges by NPDES permittees and permittees in delegated states. EPA Form 3320-1 is the DMR form that must be used by permittees in the state of Louisiana (LPDES permittees) to report self-monitoring results.

16. *Dry dock*: means a narrow basin or vessel that can be flooded to allow a load to be floated in, and then drained to allow that load to come to rest on a dry platform.

17. *Effluent*: means wastewater discharged to the waters of the state.

18. *Effluent Limitations*: means any applicable state or federal quality or quantity limitation which imposes any restriction or prohibition on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged into the waters of the state.

19. *Facility*: for this permit, means a pollution source, or any public or private property or site and all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements, where any activity described in the permit is conducted which discharges or may result in the discharge of pollutants into waters of the State.

20. *Fecal coliform*: means a gram negative, non-spore forming, rod-shaped bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals.

21. *Food grade cargos*: means edible and non-edible food products. Specific examples of food grade cargos include, but are not limited to, the following: alcoholic beverages, animal by-products, animal fats, animal oils, caramel, caramel coloring, chocolate, corn syrup and other corn products, dairy products, dietary supplements, eggs, flavorings, food preservatives, food products that are not suitable for human consumption, fruit juices, honey, lard, molasses, non-alcoholic beverages, sweeteners, tallow, vegetable oils, and vinegar.

22. *Grey water*: wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing.

23. *General Permit*: means an LPDES permit authorizing a category of similar discharges within a geographical area.

24. *Internal Outfalls*: means sampling points already in existence in a combined effluent outfall that are positioned such as to allow the different wastewater streams to be sampled before they combine.

25. *Heel:* means any material remaining in a tank or container following unloading, delivery, or discharge of the transported cargo. Heels may also be referred to as container residue, residual materials, or residuals.

26. *Material Safety Data Sheet*: means a compilation of information required under the OSHA Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health, and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions.

27. *MSDS*: see Material Safety Data Sheet.

28. *Minor Facility*: means any facility not classified as a major facility by the administrative authority.

29. *Mobile Facility*: for this permit, a facility that can change locations.

30. *Non-contaminated Storm Water*: means storm water which does not come in direct contact with TEC operations.

31. *Ocean/sea tanker*: means a self or non-self propelled vessel constructed or adapted to transport liquid, solid or gaseous commodities or cargos in bulk in cargo spaces (or tanks) through oceans and seas, where the commodity or cargo carried comes in direct contact with the tank interior. There are no maximum or minimum vessel or tank volumes.

32. *Office*: means the Office of Environmental Services within the Department of Environmental Quality.

33. *Operator*: means the person or legal entity responsible for the operation and/or maintenance of a facility with a discharge covered by the Title 33 regulations.

34. *Outfall*: means the point at which wastewater or storm water from a facility is monitored prior to mixing with other waters. An outfall can be identified either at the point that effluent or storm water discharges by pipe from a treatment plant or treatment system **or** the point at which effluent or storm water discharges into a drainage ditch on the property, into a roadside ditch, into a storm drain, or directly into a receiving water body such as a creek, coulee, stream, bayou, canal, or river.

35. *Owner*: means the person or legal entity holding legal title to a facility with a discharge covered by the Title 33 regulations.

36. *Person*: means an individual, municipality, public or private corporation, partnership, firms, the United States Government and any agent or subdivision thereof, or any other juridical person.

37. *Petroleum*: means crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, gasoline additives stored and used in conjunction with gasoline storage, petroleum lubricants, petroleum solvents and petroleum derived asphalts.

38. *Petroleum cargos*: mean products of the fractionation or straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfinished petroleum derivatives, cracking, or other refining processes. For purposes of this rule, petroleum cargos also include products obtained from the refining or processing of natural gas and coal. For purposes of this rule, specific examples of petroleum products include but are not limited to: asphalt; benzene; coal tar; crude oil; cutting oil; ethyl benzene; diesel fuel; fuel additives; fuel oils; gasoline, greases; heavy, medium, and light oils; hydraulic fluids; jet fuel; kerosene; liquid petroleum gases (LPG) including butane and propane; lubrication oils; mineral spirits; naphtha; olefin, paraffin, and other waxes; tall oil; tar; toluene; xylene; and waste oil.

39. *Pollutant*: means any substance introduced into the waters of the state by any means that would tend to degrade the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of such environment.

40. *Process Wastewater*: means any water which, during manufacturing or processing,

comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Process wastewater may include interior or exterior washing of plant trucks or product receptacles.

41. *Reportable Quantity (RQ) Release*: means for oil, as defined at 40 CFR Part 110, the amount of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

42. *Sanitary wastewater*: means treated or untreated wastewaters which contain human metabolic and domestic wastes.

43. *Secretary*: means the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

44. *Standard Methods*: means Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC.

45. *State Administrative Authority*: means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee or the appropriate assistant secretary or his designee.

46. *Tank barge*: means a non-self-propelled vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry liquid, solid or gaseous commodities or cargos in bulk in cargo spaces (or tanks) through rivers and inland waterways, and may occasionally carry commodities or cargos through oceans and seas when in transit from one inland waterway to another. The commodities or cargos transported are in direct contact with the tank interior. There are no maximum or minimum vessel or tank volumes.

47. *Total Organic Carbon (TOC)*: means the amount of various organic matter in a range of oxidation states. It is direct expression of total organic content. TOC measurement is independent of the oxidation state of the organic content and does not measure other organically bound elements or inorganics that can contribute to the oxygen demand measured by BOD and COD.

48. *Total suspended solids (TSS)*: means the amount of solid material suspended in water commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of mg/L.

49. *Transportation equipment cleaning (TEC) process wastewater*: means all wastewater associated with cleaning the interiors of tanks including: tank trucks; rail tank cars; intermodal tank containers; tank barges; and ocean/sea tankers used to transport commodities or cargos that come into direct contact with the interior of the tank or container. At those facilities that clean tank interiors, TEC process wastewater also includes wastewater generated from washing vehicle exteriors, equipment and floor

washings, TEC-contaminated storm water, wastewater prerinse cleaning solutions, chemical cleaning solutions, and final rinse solutions. TEC process wastewater is defined to include only wastewater generated from a regulated TEC subcategory.

50. *Unauthorized Discharge*: means a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional, anticipated, or unanticipated, from any source, permitted or unpermitted, which is in contravention of any provision of the Act or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.

51. *Vessel:* for this permit, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance engaged or involved in cleaning or repairing of watercraft or other artificial contrivance that can be used as a means of transportation on waters subject to the permit.

52. *Vessel Testing Wastewater*: means, **after removing all "heels" or free liquids from a pipe, pipeline, flowline, storage tank, vessel or similar conduit or container**, wastewater generated by cleaning or rinsing either the interior or the exterior surface of a new conduit or container; wastewater generated by cleaning or rinsing either the interior or the exterior of a conduit or container that has been used to contain, transfer, transport, or store natural gas, crude oil, liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons, or materials of similar nature; or wastewater generated during the hydrostatic test of either a new or a petroleum contaminated conduit or container.

53. *Void Water*: means unintentional water collected in void spaces (closed hull spaces providing buoyancy).

SECTION B. APPENDIX A

Appendix A of the cover letter granting authorization to discharge under this permit is facility specific and details the location of the facility and which effluent limitations of the permit apply to the facility. Unless specifically authorized in Appendix A, the discharge is prohibited.

SECTION C. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSELS

General requirements for vessels carrying all types of cargo and/or supporting activity, i.e., vessel washing, work vessels, bunkering vessels, midstream refueling vessels, vessels carrying coal, coke, grain, rock, chemical, or any other cargo are described in the following. **Please note: The General Requirements for vessels does apply to all vessels. However, for numbers 1 and 2, the permittee is responsible for permittee vessels only. Requirement 3 is specific to the entire facility, therefore the SPC plan should include, in general terms, other vessels being repaired. The permittee would be responsible for meeting requirements 4 and 5 for all vessels at the facility.**

Best Management Practices (BMP) shall be used to prevent the discharge of contaminated waters or cargo and shall be at least equivalent to the following:

1. Louisiana Administrative Code Title 33:IX.9 Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) does apply to all tanks and equipment mounted on vessel surfaces as well as to any tanks on shore. All pumps, tanks, vessels or other equipment on work or washwater vessels shall be placed on impervious decks and provided with spill containment systems such as curbs, gutters, sumps or absorbents and drip pans capable of retaining spills of oil and other materials.

2. With respect to work and washwater vessel surfaces, all storage tank installations should be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills.

3. If applicable, operators of facilities meeting the criteria outlined in LAC 33:IX.903 that become operational 180 days after the effective date of the regulations shall prepare a plan within 180 days after the facility begins operation and shall be fully implemented as soon as possible, but not later than one year after such facility begins operation.

4. Efforts should be made to maintain a neat and orderly deck. Wastewaters generated in the process of washing vessel deck surfaces may be discharged provided: a.) residual oil and other contaminants that may be present on the deck surface are removed before the washing takes place, by means of absorbents or other appropriate methods that prevent oil and other contaminants from entering the waterway; and b.) if a cleaning agent is used in the wash process, it is one that is biodegradable and non-toxic/phosphate-free.

5. Wastewaters generated, prior to vessel maintenance and/or repair, in the process of pressure washing the vessel exteriors (excluding decks, refer to number 4 above) may be discharged provided that if a cleaning agent is used in the wash process, it is one that is biodegradable and non-toxic/phosphate free.

SECTION D. RAINWATER IN VESSELS

Rainwater or water that has accumulated in open top customer vessels that have been properly cleaned (excluding coal and coke*) or have never contained any cargo, and/or in the permittee's spar vessels that have never contained any cargo, may be discharged without sampling provided there is no visible oil sheen and no visible indication of any other contamination other than minor amounts of rust. If a sheen or visible indication of other contamination is present, a sample must be taken and tested for compliance with the following parameters prior to discharge:

TOC - 50 mg/L; Oil & Grease - 15 mg/L; and pH within the range of 6.0 - 9.0 standard units.

If a sample(s) has been taken and tested, monitoring results (summarized monthly) must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). DMR forms shall be submitted quarterly along with and in the same manner as DMR forms for outfalls.

* The discharge of rainwater or water from vessels in which the most recent cargo was coal and/or coke, is considered contaminated and must be discharged by way of the coal and coke vessel washwater outfall. Unless a coal and/or coke outfall is specifically authorized in Appendix A, this discharge is prohibited.

Discharge of rainwater from subject vessels that have not been cleaned, must be discharged through the appropriate outfall and in accordance with the effluent limitations and conditions for the outfall for that type of vessel.

SECTION E. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) OR STATE OF THE ART FOR CLEANING DRY CARGO VESSELS WITH THE COMMODITIES LISTED IN ATTACHMENT 1.

1. There shall be no discharge of bulk solids.

2. Solids remaining on the vessel after primary cleaning/product recovery methods such as front end loader, etc. must be removed for disposal as appropriate using vacuuming, sweeping or other acceptable methods.

3. Only phosphate free/non-toxic soaps and detergents may be used for vessel cleaning.

SECTION F. SPECIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSEL CLEANING FACILITIES

1. On a monthly basis, report products that were in the vessels cleaned and the number of vessels cleaned that contained that product. Report the total volume of washwaters accumulated for the month and the total washwaters discharged during the reporting period, the total water used for washing, and the average, maximum and minimum amount of water used per vessel cleaning and per compartment.

2. The above information is to be summarized monthly, and submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance with the quarterly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

SECTION G. COMMODITIES

Only washwater from vessels that contained the materials specifically listed in Attachment 1 and treated as indicated through the respective outfall may be discharged. No other washwater from any other source and/or containing any other materials shall be discharged without prior written approval of the Water Permits Division. This approval may require a permit modification.

SECTION H. OIL/NLS CARGO WASHWATER

Facilities discharging under Schedule F and I may be subject to additional requirements from the United State Coast Guard under MARPOL regulations (33 CFR 158). They should contact their local Captain of Port for more information.

SECTION I. FACILITY BALLAST WATER AND/OR VOID WATER

For this permit, "facility ballast/void water" means water that has accumulated in vessels which are either semi-permanently or permanently moored at the facility or ballast water discharged as a result of shipbuilding or repairs.

The vessel identification number/International Marine Organization (IMO) number, volume of all discharges of facility ballast water and/or void water from work, treatment, spar, or office vessels, the date of discharge, the presence or absence of a sheen, and the location of the discharge must be recorded in a daily operating log which shall be maintained on site and made available to the Department upon request. Discharges which exceed the specified limits must be reported to DEQ as excursions.

Facility ballast water and/or void water may be discharged without sampling for COD and/or TOC (if applicable), and Oil & Grease provided there is no visible sheen.

NO DMR reporting is required for visible sheen LAC 33:IX.2701.A; therefore, do not report visible sheen on the monthly DMR form that is used to report lab analysis for the other parameters (flow, COD, oil & grease, and pH). However, if a visible sheen is noted during an observation, a letter of noncompliance shall be submitted in accordance with Part III, Section D.7.

SECTION J. INCOMING BALLAST WATER AND/OR VOID WATER

For this permit "incoming ballast/void tank water" means ballast water that comes into the permittee's facility on board customer vessel wing tanks/ballast tanks or is generated as a result of the permittee placing water into customer vessel wing tanks/ballast tanks.

Incoming ballast /void tank water from a randomly selected customer vessel must be sampled and tested for compliance with Part I requirements applicable to incoming ballast water at the required interval. The volume of all such ballast water discharges, the date of the discharge, location of the discharge, and vessel identification number/International Marine Organization (IMO) number must be recorded daily in an operating log, a copy of which is to be submitted quarterly to LDEQ with the permittee's Discharge Monitoring Reports. Discharges which exceed specified limits must be reported to LDEQ as excursions.

SECTION K. VESSEL GENERAL PERMIT

Coverage under this LPDES permit does not exempt the facility from compliance with the requirements of the EPA Vessel General Permit For Discharges Incidental To The Normal Operation of Vessels (*See http://www.epa.gov/npdes/vessels*).

SECTION L. MOBILE FACILITIES

A global positioning system (GPS) device shall be utilized at each location where permitted wastewater discharges occur. The GPS units will be used to document coordinates of each discharge event to be maintained with other discharge data and made available to LDEQ Inspection personnel upon request. The GPS system shall be calibrated to provide coordinate accuracy within 50 feet of actual position.

SECTION M. DRY DOCKS

1. "Dry dock ballast water" means water that has been pumped/flooded into a dry dock by the permittee for the purpose of maintenance, repair, and/or inspection of a vessel.

2. The permittee shall maintain an operating log of the following information regarding all dry dock ballast water discharges:

    a. The date of the discharge;
    b. The name or number of the dry dock;
    c. The Best Management Practices (BMPs) employed;
    d. The volume of the discharge; and
    e. The start and end time of the discharge.

3. The permittee shall retain the operating log on-site for a period of three years from the discharge date(s).

4. The following BMPs shall be applied to the operation of the dry dock:

    a. The dry dock shall be cleared of all trash and debris prior to being flooded. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oily materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to the discharge.

    b. In the event of leakage or spill of any contaminant into or onto the dry dock, all contaminant shall be removed prior to flooding of the dry dock sufficient to prevent the discharge of any of the leaked or spilled contaminant into the waterbody when the dry dock is flooded.

c. Prior to flooding the dry dock, the intake water shall not knowingly be in contact with pollutants or contaminated with pollutants as a result of a leak or spill from the permitted facility.

d. A determination of the presence of lead based paint shall be made for each vessel to be sandblasted or abrasive blasted. Any residues of lead-containing blasting debris shall be removed from the dry dock and sent for disposal at a properly permitted facility prior to flooding of the dry dock.

e. Deposits of blasting debris in the water shall be minimized by using the following or similar controls:

    1. Install mesh/plastic/tarpaulin-like curtain or net around the dry dock to be used for blasting and/or spray-painting in such a manner as to minimize the discharge of airborne fugitive dust and/or paint to the water. Wherever possible, the bottom edge of the curtain shall be weighted to allow the curtain to withstand light winds. The curtain shall be in place whenever any blasting/spray painting operations are conducted.

    2. Upon completion of each blasting job on the dry dock, blasting debris shall be collected from under the vessel by means of air pressure or other appropriate methods and then swept, vacuumed or otherwise removed prior to flooding the dry dock.

    3. In the event that the structure of a vessel to be blasted or painted prohibits the use of the curtain, the appropriate DEQ regional office will be notified 24 hours in advance of the situation.

f. The discharge of accumulated river silts/sediments within the dry dock or "demucking" the dry dock is allowed provided the following: [Note: this will be a State only requirement if this discharge is covered under a United States Corps of Engineers 404 permit per LAC 33:IX.2315.A.2]

    1. There is no visible sheen associated with the discharge.

    2. The accumulated silts/sediments are discharged directly into the waterbody in which the silts/sediments have originated.

    3. The silt/sediments have accumulated as a result of normal dry dock operations and are composed entirely of silts/sediments from the waterbody in which the dry dock ballast water originated.

    4. The silts/sediments have not come into contact with pollutants or have been contaminated as a result of a leak or spill of pollutants into the dry dock.

5. The silts/sediments are discharged in such a manner that would not impede the natural flow of the receiving waterbody, or would not violate instream water quality standards for turbidity. For instance, discharging the silts/sediments on a regular schedule to reduce the amount being discharged at one time.

SECTION N. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR DOCK WASHDOWN

For facilities discharging wastewaters from dock washdown (with or without soaps and/or detergents), the following BMPs shall be implemented and shall be documented in a written plan which is maintained onsite at the facility (and provided to this Office upon request).

1. All washing shall be conducted without soaps and detergents or with phosphate free/non-toxic biodegradable soaps used in minimal amounts. The use of non-biodegradable or emulsifying soaps and detergents, cleaners containing potentially hazardous chemicals, and solvents is prohibited.

2. If the washing activity takes place on an impermeable surface (such as concrete or asphalt paving), the area where the washing operation is to be conducted and the subsequent drainage path shall be swept clean of dirt and other dry substances immediately prior to commencing the washing operation.

3. Any spills, drips of fluids, or other contamination to the washing area and the subsequent drainage area shall be picked up by dry means prior to the beginning of the washing operation. The use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled contaminants is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State and Federal safety regulations (e.g., requirement for non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.

SECTION O. VESSEL SANDBLASTING OR ABRASIVE BLASTING PROVISIONS

Sandblasting or abrasive blasting at locations other than dry docks shall comply with the following BMPs:

1. When blasting the horizontal surface of a vessel, the work shall be done from the outer perimeter inward so as to direct the blasting debris toward the center of the vessel where it is to be collected.

2. When blasting vertical surfaces from the deck of a work vessel, the operator shall position the work vessel in such a manner as to maximize the probability that any airborne material will settle on the surface of the work vessel rather than in the water.

3. The deck surface of a work vessel used for blasting work shall be constructed of a solid material and shall be equipped with containment (either permanently mounted

or temporary) around the perimeter of the vessel to prevent accumulated debris from entering the water.

4. The blasting debris on the deck of work vessels used for blasting shall be collected frequently enough to prevent the accumulated blasting debris from entering the water.

HYDROCLEANING AND HYDROBLASTING ACTIVITIES

Hydrocleaning and hydroblasting is limited to vessel exteriors in this permit. Only phosphate free/non-toxic soaps and detergents may be used for hydrocleaning and hydroblasting activities.

Chemical additives may not be added to the hydrocleaning and/or hydroblasting water without prior approval from this Office. Written requests for approval must include toxicity data for each additive proposed for use, as well as a clear description of the proposed discharge including projected volumes of wastewater and additive levels in the wastewaters.

The permittee shall notify the regional office when and where the discharge will occur before commencement of hydrocleaning and /or hydroblasting activities. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at http://www/deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/ Default.aspx. This notification must include the following information:

1. the location of the proposed site;
2. a list of outfalls at the site along with a U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map and site diagram showing the discharge points and the effluent pathway into receiving waters; and
3. the approximate date of start up.

The permittee shall in its operating log keep a record of all hydrocleaning and/or hydroblasting activities performed. For each activity the log shall include start and end dates of the activity, a listing of areas that were hydrocleaned and/or hydroblasted, the estimated discharge to the receiving waters and any solid waste accumulated and the method of disposal.

In addition, all hydrocleaning operations shall be performed in a manner to minimize the discharge of debris into the receiving waterbody. (Rust and large debris should be removed by hand prior to cleaning.) If needed, mesh screen shall be used in drainage areas to protect marine traffic from materials that may come lose as a result of the cleaning. All debris collected as a result of the hydrocleaning activity shall be properly disposed of in accordance with Solid Waste Regulations. Loose rust, debris, nesting, can be disposed of as household waste.

SECTION P. GYPSUM COMMODITIES

No person shall discharge byproduct waste gypsum from the production of phosphate fertilizer of wet-process phosphoric acid into waters of the State. This prohibition shall not apply to authorized discharges of wastewaters or rainfall runoff containing dissolved gypsum or suspended gypsum when such discharges are in compliance with state and federal permits and the discharges are not for the primary purpose of disposing of byproduct waste gypsum. [Subtitle II of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statues 2076.G. (2)]

SECTION Q. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR DISINFECTION WATER

Hypochlorinated disinfection water from potable water systems shall comply with the following BMPs to meet a Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) level of 0.2 ppm or less prior to discharging the wastewater:

1. Holding the water in the potable water system until the TRC concentration is achieved; and/or

2. Aerating the water in the potable water system; and/or

3. Utilizing de-chlorinating chemicals per manufacturer's specifications to ensure sufficient contact time; and/or

4. Utilizing de-chlorination control equipment; and/or

5. Other BMPs or control devices identified by the facility that provide better results or treatment efficiency with prior Departmental approval.

6. The permittee shall obtain written approval from the Office of Environmental Services prior to introduction of any new additive/chemical associated with this discharge. The permittee's request shall include the additive/chemical name, the estimated concentration of the chemical/additive, the flow rate, the name of the receiving waterbody, and a copy of the MSDS Sheet.

The permittee shall keep a log of the date(s), name of vessel, estimated flow rate and the analytical result of TRC of each discharge and submit this log as an attachment to the permittee's quarterly DMR submittals.

SECTION R. FACILITY LOCATION

See Appendix A of the cover letter for facility location for vessel cleaning.

SECTION S. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The permittee shall be in compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring

requirements specified herein on the date of authorization of coverage under this general permit. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

SECTION T. OTHER DISCHARGES

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not limited or monitored for in the permit, not normally associated with the activity represented in the notice of intent, or from a source not eligible for coverage under this general permit.

SECTION U. FACILITY CHANGES

The authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit may be terminated at the discretion of this Office if a change or alteration of the permitted facility, or process(es), occurs that affects or has the potential to affect the discharge rate or composition of the effluent. Prior to any such change in the discharge rate or composition of effluent from an outfall covered by this general permit, the permittee must submit written notification to this Office and receive from this Office authorization to discharge at that altered rate or composition.

SECTION V. COVERAGE UNDER SUBSEQUENT PERMITS

This general permit expires five years after the effective date. Should this general permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the permit to discharge for permittees that were covered prior to the expiration date until such time that a new general permit is issued. Upon reissuance or replacement of this permit, the permittee must comply with the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge.

SECTION W. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

This Office reserves the right to revoke the authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit as it applies to any person and/or require such person to apply for and obtain an individual permit if:

1. the covered source or activity is a significant contributor to pollution or creates other environmental problems;

2. the permittee is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit;

3. conditions or standards have changed so that the source or activity no longer qualifies for this general permit, or

4. the discharge limitations contained in this permit are not in accordance with the

Water Quality Management Plan.

SECTION X. STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

LAC 33:IX.1113 describes numerical and general criteria that apply to all water bodies of the State. Criteria are elements of the water quality regulations which set limitations on the permissible amounts of a substance or other characteristics of state waters. The General Criteria, as described in the Louisiana Administrative Code, limit discharges to maintain aesthetics, color, turbidity, the biologic and aquatic community integrity, and many other elements in the receiving water body. Any noncompliance with the General or Numerical Criteria is not authorized under this permit.

Discharges from facilities permitted under LPDES general permits typically consist of low volume flows, and discharges that are intermittent in nature. This general permit is applicable to very specific types of facilities and allows very limited types of discharges that specifically occur at industrial facilities that are eligible for coverage under this permit. The effluent limitations and other conditions are determined to be sufficient to assure protection to state waters. Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9 new source discharges or new discharges of wastewater from a facility whose discharges are in compliance with the general permit requirements should not adversely impact water quality of 303(d) listed impaired water bodies nor should they cause or contribute to the violation of state water quality standards in receiving water bodies throughout the state, including 303(d) listed impaired water bodies. Discharges from industrial facilities which are authorized under this general permit will not negatively impact the water quality of receiving streams because permitted facilities are required to be in compliance with the general permit requirements immediately upon coverage by the permit. In accordance with Other Requirements, Sections W and Y, measures can be taken by the permitting authority to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

LDEQ will review and evaluate each NOI submitted in accordance with the State Antidegradation Policy to assess eligibility for coverage under the general permit. Through the analysis of each discharge, its effects upon the receiving water body, the characteristics of the receiving water body in combination with other water quality factors (including point source discharges in near proximity), LDEQ will determine if the discharge is eligible for coverage. If LDEQ determines the discharge will have reasonable potential to adversely impact water quality, coverage under the general permit will not be granted.

SECTION Y. REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT OR AN ALTERNATIVE GENERAL PERMIT

1. Applicants who fail to meet all permit eligibility conditions are not authorized and will be provided written notice of ineligibility. These operators may pursue coverage under an individual permit or alternative general permit by submitting the appropriate application form.

2. The State Administrative Authority may require any person authorized by this permit

to apply for and/or obtain either an individual LPDES permit or an alternative LPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the State Administrative Authority to take action under this paragraph. Where the State Administrative Authority requires a discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual LPDES permit, the State Administrative Authority shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application or alternative general permit application is required. This notification shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The State Administrative Authority may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If a discharger fails to submit in a timely manner an application as required by the State Administrative Authority under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the State Administrative Authority for application submittal.

3. Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, the permittee shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2515.B.3.c., with reasons supporting the request, to the State Administrative Authority at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Services, P. O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313, ATTN: Water Permits Division. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

4. In order to appropriately cover all discharges that might occur at a facility, a permittee authorized to discharge under this LPDES permit might also need coverage under an individual LPDES permit or other LPDES general permits for discharges that occur at the facility/site that are not authorized by this general permit. The permittee shall maintain appropriate permit coverage for the permitted facility/site and shall maintain compliance with all effective LPDES permits issued to the facility/site.

5. When an individual LPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this permit, or the discharger is authorized to discharge under an alternative LPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to that LPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. **When an individual LPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative LPDES general permit, that owner or operator then becomes ineligible for authorization to discharge under this general permit, unless the State Administrative Authority determines that specific discharges from the owner or operator's facility may be authorized by this permit.**

SECTION Z. COMBINED OUTFALLS

If two or more different wastewater types are to be discharged from a single outfall point, then that outfall shall be subject to all the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements that apply to each separate wastewater type (effluent schedule). If an effluent characteristic (monitoring parameter) is listed in more than one outfall schedule that applies to the combined outfall, then the more stringent numerical effluent limitation and/or monitoring requirement for that parameter must be met.

Laboratory analysis shall be conducted for all of the limited parameters (effluent characteristics) contained in each of the applicable outfall schedules. If different outfall schedules contain different daily maximum and monthly average values or different monitoring frequencies then the most stringent value or frequency is applicable to the discharges from the outfall.

SECTION AA. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land, this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

SECTION AB. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering the waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.

SECTION AC. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

SECTION AD. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

If there is evidence indicating that the discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standard, the discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Other Requirements, Sections X and Y of this permit, or the permit may be modified to include different requirements and /or limitations.

SECTION AE. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Standard Conditions, Section D.6.b. of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported to the Office of Emergency Response. Notification of all violations of daily maximum limitations for these parameters must be reported to the Office of Environmental Compliance Single Point of Contact (SPOC) within 24 hours upon discovering the unauthorized discharge or release. Notification can be made by email or orally utilizing any **one** of the following procedures: (1) use the Online Incident Reporting report and procedures found at www.deq.louisiana.gov/apps/forms/irf/forms/; (2) use a direct email addressed to spoc@la.gov; or (3) verbally notify LDEQ by calling the LDEQ Hotline at (225) 342-1234, which is manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, or by calling the LDEQ-SPOC at (225) 219-3640 which is manned during normal office hours (M-F, 8:00 am – 4:30 pm). The online notification procedure removes the need to make a verbal call to the LDEQ Hotline or the SPOC phone number and allows the notification to be submitted directly to the SPOC electronically. The Excursion Form found at www.deq.louisiana.gov/apps/forms/irf/forms/ may be completed and emailed to spoc@la.gov to satisfy the 24-hour reporting requirement. Under the provisions of Standard Conditions, Section D.6.d of this permit, the facility must also submit a Written Notification Report within seven (7) days after submitting the 24-hour electronic or verbal notification of any LPDES permit limit excursion. Written notification Reports may be either faxed or mailed to the LDEQ, Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division. Written Notification Reports should be **either** faxed to (225) 219-4044 or (225) 219-3695, **or** mailed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, ATTN: Surveillance Division SPOC, Unauthorized Discharge Notification Report, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312.

METALS	VOLATILES
Cadmium	Benzene
Chromium	BTEX
Copper	
Lead	
Mercury	
Nickel	
Zinc	

SECTION AF. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

40 CFR PART 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, monitoring shall be conducted according to analytical, apparatus and materials, sample collection, preservation, handling, etc., procedures listed at 40 CFR Part 136, and in particular, Appendices A, B, and C (See LAC 33:IX.4901).

If any individual analytical test result is less than the minimum quantification level listed below, a value of zero (0) may be used for that individual result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting.

METALS	MQL (µg/L)
Cadmium (Total)	1
Chromium (Total)	10
Chromium (3+)	10
Chromium (6+)	10
Copper (Total)	3
Lead (Total)	2
Mercury (Total)	0.005
Nickel (Total) Freshwater	5
Nickel (Total) Marine	5
Zinc (Total)	20

VOLATILES	MQL (ug/l)
Benzene	10
Toluene	10
Ethylbenzene	10
Xylene	10

The permittee may develop an effluent specific method detection limit (MDL) in accordance with Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901). For any pollutant for which the permittee determines an effluent specific MDL, the permittee shall send to this Office a report containing QA/QC documentation, analytical results, and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the effluent specific MDL was correctly calculated. An effluent specific minimum quantification level (MQL) shall be determined in accordance with the following calculation:

$$MQL = 3.3 \times MDL$$

Upon written approval by this Office, the effluent specific MQL may be utilized by the permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

SECTION AG. FORMULA USED TO CALCULATE MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION

The "Monthly Average" concentration that is reported on the DMR form is calculated using one formula when flow is not measured as a continuous record and is calculated using a different formula when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer. Standard Conditions, Section F.17 of the permit explains which formula should be used and how to calculate "Monthly Average" concentrations when flow is not measured as a continuous record versus when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer.

SECTION AH. FLOW CONDITION

The discharge shall not generate a flow condition within any drainage conveyance or waterbody which, either alone or in concert with storm water runoff, represents a threat to public safety, aquatic life, or channel integrity by virtue of discharge velocity.

SECTION AI. SITE RUNOFF

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not listed or quantified in the notice of intent or as otherwise authorized in the permit. Any runoff leaving the permitted site, other than the permitted outfalls, exceeding 50 mg/L Total Organic Carbon (TOC), 15 mg/L Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit.

SECTION AJ. SURFACE DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA

There shall be no discharge within one mile upstream of any drinking water intake. The permittee is responsible for determining the existence and the location of the nearest drinking water intake prior to each discharge.

If an unauthorized discharge is to a receiving stream with a designated use listed as "drinking water supply", the discharger shall notify the nearby drinking water treatment facility immediately, but in no case later than one (1) hour after learning of an unauthorized discharge. The notification shall be by telephone or other means of rapid communication.

SECTION AK. SANITARY DISCHARGE

Future water quality studies may indicate potential toxicity from the presence of residual chlorine in the treatment facility's effluent. Therefore, the permittee is hereby advised that a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine limit. If such a limit were imposed, the permittee would be required to provide for dechlorination of the effluent prior to discharge. Please be aware, concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine above 0.01 mg/L can cause or contribute to significant toxicity in receiving streams and biomonitoring testing. It is the permittee's responsibility to assure that no Total Residual Chlorine remains in the effluent after dechlorination in order to prevent toxicity in the receiving stream.

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon water quality studies. These studies may indicate the need for more advanced wastewater treatment. Studies of similar discharges and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/L $CBOD_5$ and 2 mg/L NH_3-N. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status

of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

SECTION AL. FLOW MEASUREMENT

The flow monitoring sample type for the effluent schedules contained in this general permit is specified as "estimate". Therefore, the permittee shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions for flow measurement established in the *Standard Conditions*, Section C.6 of this permit. When collecting samples for permit compliance purposes, the flow may be estimated using best engineering judgment. [LAC 33:IX.2701]

SECTION AM. STATE LAWS

1. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

2. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

SECTION AN. DISCHARGES OF OIL

The authority to discharge under this permit does not relieve the permittee of the legal requirement to contact the National Response Center should any discharge of oil (sheen, sludge, slick, etc) or hazardous substance occur (40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, 40 CFR 302). See also Part III.Section A.10.

SECTION AO. STORM WATER DISCHARGES FOR LAND-BASED OPERATIONS

This section applies to facilities that discharge storm water and may require a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3). If a SWPPP is necessary, the requirement will be specified in Appendix A of the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit.

1. This section applies to all storm water discharges from the facility, either through permitted outfalls or through outfalls which are not listed in the permit or as sheet flow. The purpose of the pollution prevention plan is to identify potential sources of pollution that would reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water and identify the practices that will be used to prevent or reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges.

2. Any runoff leaving the developed areas of the facility, other than the permitted outfall(s), exceeding 50 mg/L TOC, 15 mg/L Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit. Any discharge in excess of these limitations, which is attributable to offsite contamination shall not be considered a violation of this permit. A visual

inspection of the facility shall be conducted and a report made annually as described in Paragraph 4 below.

3. **For first time permit issuance**, the permittee shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. **For renewal permit issuance**, the permittee shall review and update, if necessary, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit. The terms and conditions of the SWP3 shall be an enforceable Part of the permit. If the permittee maintains other plans that contain duplicative information, those plans could be incorporated by reference into the SWP3. Examples of these type plans include, but are not limited to: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), Best Management Plan (BMP), Response Plans, etc. EPA document 833-B-09-002 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities) may be used as a guidance for the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and may be obtained at the following website: http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/indust.cfm.

4. The following conditions are applicable and shall be included in the SWP3 for the facility.

   a. The permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to the storm water discharge from developed areas of the facility and evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWP3 are adequate and have been properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed.

   b. The permittee shall develop a site map which includes all areas where storm water may contact potential pollutants or substances which can cause pollution. Any location where reportable quantities leaks or spills have previously occurred are to be documented in the SWP3. The SWP3 shall contain a description of the potential pollutant sources, including, the type and quantity of material present and what action has been taken to assure storm water precipitation will not directly contact the substances and result in contaminated runoff.

   c. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g. a tank overflow or leakage), natural condition of (e.g. precipitation), or other circumstances which result in significant amounts of pollutants reaching surface waters, the SWP3 should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstance.

   d. The permittee shall maintain for a period of three years a record summarizing the results of the inspection and a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWP3, and identifying any incidents of noncompliance. The

summary report should contain, at a minimum, the date and time of inspection, name of inspector(s), conditions found, and changes to be made to the SWP3.

e. The summary report and the following certification shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503. The summary report is to be attached to the SWP3 and provided to the Department upon request.

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signatory requirements for the certification may be found in Part III, Section D.10 of this permit.

f. The permittee shall make available to the Department, upon request, a copy of the SWP3 and any supporting documentation.

5. The following shall be included in the SWP3, if applicable.

a. The permittee shall utilize all reasonable methods to minimize any adverse impact on the drainage system including but not limited to:

(1) maintaining adequate roads and driveway surfaces;
(2) removing debris and accumulated solids from the drainage system; and
(3) cleaning up immediately any spill by sweeping, absorbent pads, or other appropriate methods.

b. All spilled product and other spilled wastes shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations, Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plans or Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans. Use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled product is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State or Federal safety regulations (i.e., requirement for non-slippery work surface) except where the cleanup practice does not result in a discharge and does not leave residues exposed to future storm events. In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.

c. All equipment, parts, dumpsters, trash bins, petroleum products, chemical solvents, detergents, or other materials exposed to storm water shall be maintained in a manner which prevents contamination of storm water by pollutants.

d. All waste fuel, lubricants, coolants, solvents, or other fluids used in the repair or maintenance of vehicles or equipment shall be recycled or contained for proper disposal. Spills of these materials are to be cleaned up by dry means whenever possible.

e. If applicable, all storage tank installations (with a capacity greater than 660 gallons for an individual container, or 1,320 gallons for two or more containers in aggregate within a common storage area) shall be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills.

f. All diked areas surrounding storage tanks or storm water collection basins shall be free of residual oil or other contaminants so as to prevent the accidental discharge of these materials in the event of flooding, dike failure, or improper draining of the diked area. All drains from diked areas shall be equipped with valves which shall be kept in the closed condition except during periods of supervised discharge.

g. All check valves, tanks, drains, or other potential sources of pollutant releases shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis to assure their proper operation and to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

h. The permittee shall assure compliance with all applicable regulations promulgated under the Louisiana Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Law and the Hazardous Waste Management Law (L.R.S. 30:2151, etc.). Management practices required under above regulations shall be referenced in the SWP3.

i. The permittee shall amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in the facility or change in the operation of the facility which materially increases the potential for the ancillary activities to result in a discharge of significant amounts of pollutants.

j. If the SWP3 proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of preventing the release of significant amounts of pollutants to water of the state, then the specific objectives and requirements of the SWP3 shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised SWP3 requirements.

SECTION AP. INTERNAL VESSEL CLEANING

Only washwater to remove any accumulated sediments, marine growth or debris prior to beginning repairs of tanks and compartments that never contained cargo and/or fuel may be discharged under this Section. There shall be no discharge of this washwater if it contains visible oil, solids, rust scale, or if the compartments and tanks have been contaminated with products from adjacent tanks. No other washwater from any other source and/or containing any other materials shall be discharged without prior written approval from the Water Permits Division. This approval may require a permit modification.

The quantity and types of soaps and/or detergents used during the sampling month shall be retained for three (3) years following Part III.C.3. Additionally, a Material Safety Data Sheet for each material used shall be retained. No DMR reporting is required.

SECTION AQ. ADDITIONAL ALLOWABLE DISCHARGES

Permittees eligible for coverage under the permit, as defined above in Part I are also authorized for the following water discharges at the permitted facility:

Discharges from fire fighting activities;

Fire hydrant flushings;

Potable water, including water line flushings using potable water;

Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;

Irrigation drainage;

Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with approved labeling;

Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed); and

Routine external building wash down which does not use detergents.

Except for fire fighting activities, these sources shall be identified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan including the location of the each source and any BMPs for each source.

SECTION AR. REPORTING TO REGIONAL OFFICE (Hydrostatic Testing used pipe, vessels and/or tanks)

In addition to the sampling analysis provisions specified in Part I, Schedule K, any permittee hydrostatic testing used pipe, vessels and/or tanks must telephone the local regional office in whose region the discharge will occur **prior** to the initial discharge from a hydrostatic test. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/Default.aspx. At the time of the telephone call the permittee must provide the regional office with:

1. the location of the proposed discharge;
2. the approximate date of the proposed discharge;
3. the effluent pathway into the receiving waters;
4. the source of the fill water to be utilized during the hydrostatic test;
5. the approximate volume of water to be discharged;
6. whether additives approved by the Office of Environmental Services are to be used in the test water; and
7. any additional information which the Regional Office representative deems necessary.

Facilities that conduct hydrostatic testing of tanks or vessels at their site on a regular basis may request approval from the regional office to discharge from scheduled hydrostatic test events. The facility should submit a written request to the regional office that includes the above information along with a schedule of when testing will occur. If approved by the regional office, the facility may discharge in accordance with the schedule of testing without notifying the regional office by telephone **prior** to each testing event.

PART III
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Introduction
   In accordance with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2701, et seq., this permit incorporates either expressly or by reference ALL conditions and requirements applicable to the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (LPDES) set forth in the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LEQA), as amended, as well as ALL applicable regulations.

2. Duty to Comply
   The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

3. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions
   a. La. R. S. 30:2025 provides for civil penalties for violations of these regulations and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides for criminal penalties for violation of any provisions of the LPDES or any order or any permit condition or limitation issued under or implementing any provisions of the LPDES program. (See Section E. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions for additional details).

   b. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the State Administrative Authority under La. R. S. 30:2025 for violating a permit condition or limitation implementing any of the requirements of the LPDES program in a permit issued under the regulations or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Toxic Pollutants
   a. Other effluent limitations and standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 307, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, the state administrative authority shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

   b. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Duty to Reapply
   a. Individual Permits. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The new application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the state administrative authority. (The state administrative authority shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.) Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2321 and any subsequent amendments.

b. General Permits. General permits expire five years after the effective date. The 180-day reapplication period as defined above is not applicable to general permit authorizations. Reissued general permits may provide automatic coverage for permittees authorized under the previous version of the permit, and no new application is required. Requirements for obtaining authorization under the reissued general permit will be outlined in Part I of the new permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under an expiring general permit should follow the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new general permit to maintain discharge authorization.

6. Permit Action
This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, 2905, 2907, 3105 and 6509. The causes may include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;

b. The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time; or

c. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;

d. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge;

e. Failure to pay applicable fees under the provisions of LAC 33: IX. Chapter 13;

f. Change of ownership or operational control.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property Rights
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to private or public property, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

8. Duty to Provide Information
The permittee shall furnish to the state administrative authority, within a reasonable time, any information which the state administrative authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the state administrative authority, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Criminal and Civil Liability
Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" and "Upsets", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit, the Act, or applicable regulations, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of the Permit may subject the Permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2025.

10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

11. State Laws
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

12. Severability
If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

13. Dilution
A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

14. Facilities Requiring Approval from Other State Agencies
In accordance with La. R.S.40.4(A)(6) the plans and specifications of all sanitary sewerage treatment systems, both public and private, must be approved by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer or his designee. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, both municipal and private to operate a sanitary sewage treatment facility without proper authorization from the state health officer.

In accordance with La. R.S.40.1149, it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, both municipal and private, operating a sewerage system to operate that system unless the competency of the operator is duly certified by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer. Furthermore, it is unlawful for any person to perform the duties of an operator without being duly certified.

In accordance with La. R.S.48.385, it is unlawful for any industrial wastes, sewage, septic tanks effluent, or any noxious or harmful matter, solid, liquid or gaseous to be discharged into the side or cross ditches or placed upon the rights-of-ways of state highways without the prior written consent of the Department of Transportation and Development chief engineer or his duly authorized representative and of the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals.

15. The standards provided in Chapter 11 – Surface Water Quality Standards are official regulations of the state, and any person who discharges pollutants to the waters of the state in such quantities as to cause these standards to be violated shall be subject to the enforcement procedures of the state as specified in R.S. 30:2025.

SECTION B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate
The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Proper Operation and Maintenance
   a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up

or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and other functions necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities
   a. ***Bypass***. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

   b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Section B.4.c. and 4.d of these standard conditions.

   c. Notice
      (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

      (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6 (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.

   d. Prohibition of bypass
      (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

         (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

         (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,

         (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.

      (2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

5. Upset Conditions
   a. Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

   b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

   c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
      (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6.b.ii. and Section D.6.e.(2) of these standard conditions; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Section B.2 of these standard conditions.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. Removed Substances
Solids, sewage sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or wastewater control shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.

7. Percent Removal
For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3. Publicly owned treatment works utilizing waste stabilization ponds/oxidation ponds are not subject to the 85 percent removal rate for Total Suspended Solids.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Inspection and Entry
The permittee shall allow the state administrative authority or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by the law to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

Enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is or might be located or in which monitoring equipment or records required by a permit are kept for inspection or sampling purposes. Most inspections will be unannounced and should be allowed to begin immediately, but in no case shall begin more than thirty (30) minutes after the time the inspector presents his/her credentials and announces the purpose(s) of the inspection. Delay in excess of thirty (30) minutes shall constitute a violation of this permit. However, additional time can be granted if the inspector or the Administrative Authority determines that the circumstances warrant such action; and

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that the department or its authorized representative determines are necessary for the enforcement of this permit. For records maintained in either a central or private office that is open only during normal office hours and is closed at the time of inspection, the records shall be made available as soon as the office is open, but in no case later than the close of business the next working day;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

e. Sample Collection
(1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee

cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.

(2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.

f. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that a facility representative familiar with provisions of its wastewater discharge permit, including any other conditions or limitations, be available either by phone or in person at the facility during all hours of operation. The absence of such personnel on-site who are familiar with the permit shall not be grounds for delaying the initiation of an inspection except in situations as described in Section C.1.b. of these standard conditions. The permittee shall be responsible for providing witnesses/escorts during inspections. Inspectors shall abide by all company safety rules and shall be equipped with standard safety equipment (hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses) normally required by industrial facilities.

g. Upon written request copies of field notes, drawings, etc., taken by department personnel during an inspection shall be provided to the permittee after the final inspection report has been completed.

2. Representative Sampling
Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) may be subject to modification, revocation and reissuance in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.

3. Retention of Records
Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

4. Record Contents
Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The time(s) analyses were begun;
e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
f. The analytical techniques or methods used;
g. The results of such analyses; and
h. The results of all quality control procedures.

5. Monitoring Procedures
a. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

c. The permittee or designated laboratory shall have an adequate analytical quality assurance/quality control program to produce defensible data of known precision and accuracy. All quality control measures shall be assessed and evaluated on an on-going basis and quality control acceptance criteria shall be used to determine the validity of the data. All method specific quality control as prescribed in the method shall be followed. If quality control requirements are not included in the method, the permittee or designated laboratory shall follow the quality control requirements as prescribed in the Approved Edition (40 CFR Part 136) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, Sections 1020A and 1020B. General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the "Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982 "U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-83-124503.

6. Flow Measurements
Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.

b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.

c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

7. Prohibition for Tampering: Penalties

a. La. R.S. 30:2025 provides for punishment of any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit.

b. La. R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for penalties for any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance.

8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee
If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the state administrative authority.

9. Averaging of Measurements
Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the state administrative authority in the permit.

10. Laboratory Accreditation
    a. LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:
        (1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in La. R.S.30:2004;
        (2) Required as part of any permit application;
        (3) Required by order of the department;
        (4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
        (5) Required to be submitted by contractor
        (6) Otherwise required by department regulations.

    b. The department laboratory accreditation program, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not (LELAP) accredited will not be accepted by the department. Retesting of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

       Where retesting of effluent is not possible (i.e. data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling), the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

    c. Regulations on the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation are available on the department website located under DIVISIONS → PERMIT SUPPORT SERVICES → LABORATORY ACCREDITATION at the following link:

       http://www.deq.louisiana.gov

       Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 219-9800.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Facility Changes
   The permittee shall give notice to the state administrative authority as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
    a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or

    b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under LAC 33:IX.2703.A.1.

    c. For Municipal Permits. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301, or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance
   The permittee shall give advance notice to the state administrative authority of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers
   This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the state administrative authority. The state administrative authority may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change

the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. (See LAC 33:IX.2901; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

A permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if: (1)the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903.A.2.b) by the permittee and new owner submitting a Name/Ownership/Operator Change Form (NOC-1 Form) and approved by LDEQ (LAC 33:I.Chapter 19); or (2) a minor modification made (under LAC 33:IX.2905) to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

The NOC-1 form can be found at the following link: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/assistance/NOC-1%20FORM%20Jan%2025,%202006.pdf

4. Monitoring Reports
Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part I or Part II of this permit.

The permittee shall submit properly completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on the form specified in the permit. Preprinted DMRs are provided to majors/92-500s and other designated facilities. Please contact the Permit Compliance Unit concerning preprints. Self-generated DMRs must be pre-approved by the Permit Compliance Unit prior to submittal. Self-generated DMRs are approved on an individual basis. Requests for approval of self-generated DMRs should be submitted to:

Supervisor, Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312

Copies of blank DMR templates, plus instructions for completing them, and EPA's LPDES Reporting Handbook are available at the department website located at:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2276

5. Compliance Schedules
Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Requirements for Notification

a. Emergency Notification
As required by LAC 33.I.3915, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that does cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the hotline (DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline) by telephone at (225) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) immediately (a reasonable period of time after taking prompt measures to determine the nature, quantity, and potential off-site impact of a release, considering the exigency of the circumstances), but in no case later than one hour after learning of the discharge. (An emergency condition is any condition which could reasonably be expected to endanger the health and safety of the public, cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment, or cause severe damage to property.) Notification required by this section will be made regardless of the amount of discharge. Prompt Notification Procedures are listed in Section D.6.c. of these standard conditions.

A written report shall be provided within seven calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d. of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:I.3925.B.

b. Prompt Notification
As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:I.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify the department within 24 hours after learning of the discharge. Notification should be made to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in accordance with LAC 33:I.3923.

In accordance with LAC 33:I.3923, prompt notification shall be provided within a time frame not to exceed 24 hours and shall be given to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division (SPOC) as follows:

(1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx ;or
(2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx;or
(3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours, or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

c. Content of Prompt Notifications. The following guidelines will be utilized as appropriate, based on the conditions and circumstances surrounding any unauthorized discharge, to provide relevant information regarding the nature of the discharge:
(1) the name of the person making the notification and the telephone number where any return calls from response agencies can be placed;
(2) the name and location of the facility or site where the unauthorized discharge is imminent or has occurred, using common landmarks. In the event of an incident involving transport, include the name and address of the transporter and generator;
(3) the date and time the incident began and ended, or the estimated time of continuation if the discharge is continuing;
(4) the extent of any injuries and identification of any known personnel hazards that response agencies may face;
(5) the common or scientific chemical name, the U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all discharged pollutants;
(6) a brief description of the incident sufficient to allow response agencies to formulate their level and extent of response activity.

d. Written Notification Procedures. Written reports for any unauthorized discharge that requires notification under Section D.6.a. or 6.b., or shall be submitted by the discharger to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC in accordance with LAC 33:I.3925 within seven calendar days after the notification required by D.6.a. or 6.b., unless otherwise provided for in a valid permit or other department regulation. Written notification reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:
(1) the name, address, telephone number, Agency Interest (AI) number (number assigned by the department) if applicable, and any other applicable identification numbers of the person, company, or other party who is filing the written report, and specific identification that the report is the written follow-up report required by this section;
(2) the time and date of prompt notification, the state official contacted when reporting, the name of person making that notification, and identification of the site or facility, vessel, transport vehicle, or storage area from which the unauthorized discharge occurred;
(3) date(s), time(s), and duration of the unauthorized discharge and, if not corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue;
(4) details of the circumstances (unauthorized discharge description and root cause) and events leading to any unauthorized discharge, including incidents of loss of sources of radiation, and if the release point is subject to a permit:
    (a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released;and
    (b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.

(5) the common or scientific chemical name of each specific pollutant that was released as the result of an unauthorized discharge, including the CAS number and U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all released pollutants (total amount of each compound expressed in pounds, including calculations);
(6) a statement of the actual or probable fate or disposition of the pollutant or source of radiation and what off-site impact resulted;
(7) remedial actions taken, or to be taken, to stop unauthorized discharges or to recover pollutants or sources of radiation.
(8) Written notification reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC by mail or fax. The transmittal envelope and report or fax cover page and report should be clearly marked "**UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT**."

Written reports (LAC 33:I.3925) should be mailed to:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312
ATTENTION: EMERGENCY AND RADIOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION – SPOC
"UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT"

The Written Notification Report may also be faxed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Compliance, Emergency and Radiological Services Division at: (225)-219-4044.

Please see LAC 33:I.3925.B for additional written notification procedures.

e. Twenty-four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24hours:
(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701.M.3.b.);
(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the state administrative authority in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours (LAC 33:IX.2707.G.).

7. Other Noncompliance
The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.e.

8. Other Information
Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the state administrative authority, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

9. Discharges of Toxic Substances
In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:

i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
   (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
   (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4 -dinitro-phenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
   (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC33:IX.2501.G.7; or
   (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:
   i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
      (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or
      (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or

   ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

10. Signatory Requirements
All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.
   a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
      (1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
         (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,
         (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

      NOTE: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Section D.10.a(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Section D.10.a(1)(b) rather than to specific individuals.

      (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
      (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:

(a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
(b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a. of these standard conditions;
(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,
(3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.

c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b. must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10. a. or b. above, shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11. Availability of Reports
All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under La. R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, La. R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:
a. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
b. Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.
c. Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal
a. Negligent Violations
The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who negligently violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provision in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject

to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

b. Knowing Violations
The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

c. Knowing Endangerment
The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this Paragraph, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both fine and imprisonment.

d. False Statements
The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate~~,~~ any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Subsection, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

2. Civil Penalties
The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2025 provides that any person found to be in violation of any requirement of this Subtitle may be liable for a civil penalty, to be assessed by the secretary, an assistant secretary, or the court, of not more than the cost to the state of any response action made necessary by such violation which is not voluntarily paid by the violator, and a penalty of not more than $32,500 for each day of violation. However, when any such violation is done intentionally, willfully, or knowingly, or results in a discharge or disposal which causes irreparable or severe damage to the environment or if the substance discharged is one which endangers human life or health, such person may be liable for an additional penalty of not more than one million dollars.

(**PLEASE NOTE**: These penalties are listed in their entirety in Subtitle II of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.)

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Clean Water Act (CWA) means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L.92-500, as amended by Pub.L. 95-217, Pub.L. 95-576, Pub.L. 96-483 and Pub.L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.).

2. Accreditation means the formal recognition by the department of a laboratory's competence wherein specific tests or types of tests can be accurately and successfully performed in compliance with all minimum requirements set forth in the regulations regarding laboratory accreditation.

3. Administrator means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

4. Applicable Standards and Limitations means all state, interstate and federal standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act, including, effluent limitations, water quality standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, and pretreatment standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308 and 403.

5. Applicable water quality standards means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act.

6. Commercial Laboratory means any laboratory, wherever located, that performs analyses or tests for third parties for a fee or other compensation and provides chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department. The term commercial laboratory does not include laboratories accredited by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with La. R.S.49:1001 et seq.

7. Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. Daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample.

8. Daily Maximum discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge".

9. Director means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, or the state administrative authority, or an authorized representative.

10. Domestic septage means either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from grease trap at a restaurant.

11. Domestic sewage means waste and wastewater from humans, or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.

12. Environmental Protection Agency or (EPA) means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

13. Grab sample means an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes, unless more time is needed to collect an adequate sample, and is representative of the discharge.

14. Industrial user means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR 403, introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

16. Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) means those portions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and the Louisiana Water Control Law and all regulations promulgated under their authority which are deemed equivalent to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

under the Clean Water Act in accordance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all applicable federal regulations.

17. Monthly Average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations are calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \ldots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \ldots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month.

The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

18. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

19. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

20. Sewage sludge means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. *Sewage sludge* includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, domestic septage, portable toilet pumpings, Type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. *Sewage sludge* does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

21. Stormwater Runoff—aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.

22. Surface Water: all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, wetlands, swamps, marshes, water sources, drainage systems and other surface water, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction that are not part of a treatment system allowed by state law, regulation, or permit.

23. Treatment works means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extension, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof. (See Part 212 of the Clean Water Act)

24. For fecal coliform bacteria, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads.

25. The term MGD shall mean million gallons per day.

26. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

27. The term mg/L shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).

28. The term SPC shall mean Spill Prevention and Control. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined by the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC 33:IX.Chapter 9).

29. The term SPCC shall mean Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined in 40 CFR Part 112.

30. The term µg/L shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).

31. The term ng/L shall mean nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt).

32. Visible Sheen: a silvery or metallic sheen, gloss, or increased reflectivity; visual color; or iridescence on the water surface.

33. Wastewater—liquid waste resulting from commercial, municipal, private, or industrial processes. Wastewater includes, but is not limited to, cooling and condensing waters, sanitary sewage, industrial waste, and contaminated rainwater runoff.

34. Waters of the State: for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination system, all surface waters within the state of Louisiana and, on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, all surface waters extending there from three miles into the Gulf of Mexico. For purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, this includes all surface waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, lakes, rivers, streams, (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, impoundments of waters within the state of Louisiana otherwise defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR 122.2, and tributaries of all such waters. "Waters of the state" does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

35. Weekly average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that week. When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; weekly average discharge

$$= \frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \ldots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \ldots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week.

The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.

36. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

    a. 3-hour composite sample consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 3-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 3-hour period.

b. 6-hour composite sample consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 6-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 6-hour period.

c. 12-hour composite sample consists of 12 effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour over the 12-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 12-hour period. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.

d. 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 24-hour period.

APPENDIX B

Section A - Ballast Water System Functionality Monitoring

Ballast water treatment systems use physical and/or chemical processes, or a combination thereof, to achieve reductions in living organisms. The use of physical/chemical indicators of treatment performance verifies that the ballast water treatment system is operating according to the manufacturers' operating specifications. To assess the BWTS functionality, monitoring indicators of the BWTS functionality are required to be testing annually for specific parameters that are applicable to your system. The required parameters to be monitored, with appropriate monitoring approaches are contained in the attached Table 1. For example, if your system uses a filter and chlorine dioxide, you must meet the requirements for systems using both filters and chlorine dioxide. If your system uses cavitation, UV, and hypochlorite generation, you must monitor conditions for all three treatment units.

Section B - Biological Organism Monitoring

Once the facility is required to treat ballast water per the implementation schedule, any ballast water discharges from the facility will be subject to effluent limitations. To ascertain compliance with the effluent limitation, biological indicator compliance monitoring per Table 2 below will be required on a quarterly basis. Samples can be taken by collecting a small volume sample from the discharge and analyzing the sample for concentrations of certain biological indicator parameters. Analysis of concentrations of indicator organisms must include monitoring for the parameters in Table 2 below utilizing the methods in the table or other EPA methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 as applicable.

Table 2: Indicator Organism Monitoring Parameters

Measurement	Instrument or Analysis	EPA Method	Standard Method	ASTM	ISO	Other
Total heterotrophic bacteria	Plate counts		SM 9215	ASTM D5465	ISO 6222:1999	
E. coli	Selective substrate	EPA Method 1103.1 and 1603	SM 9223B	ASTM D5392 – 93	ISO 9308-1:2000	Colilert®
Enterococci	Selective substrate	EPA Method 1106.1 and 1600	SM 9230C	ASTM D5259 – 92(2006)	ISO 7899-2:2000	Enterolert ®

Section C – Residual Biocides Monitoring

Many ballast water treatment systems produce or use biocides as an agent to reduce living organisms present in the ballast water tank. In order to be eligible for coverage under this permit, any ballast water treatment system must not use any biocide that is a "pesticide" within the meaning of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C § 136 *et seq.*) unless that biocide has been registered for use in ballast water treatment under such Act. The requirement in the preceding sentence does not apply if such biocide is generated solely by the use of a "device" on board the same vessel as the ballast water to be treated by the biocide, as the term "device" is defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. In addition, if the ballast water treatment system uses or generates biocides and you will discharge ballast water treated with biocides into waters subject to this permit, you must meet one of the following conditions to be eligible for permit coverage.

The discharge of biocides or residuals may not exceed the following instantaneous maximum limits expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l).

Table 3: Maximum Ballast Water Effluent Limits for Residual Biocides

Biocide or Residual	Limit (instantaneous maximum)
Chlorine Dioxide	200 ug/l
Chlorine (expressed as Total Residual Oxidizers (TRO as TRC))	100 ug/l
Ozone (expressed as Total Residual Oxidizers (TRO as TRC))	100 ug/l
Peracetic Acid	500 ug/l
Hydrogen Peroxide (for systems using Peracetic Acid)	1,000 ug/l

To ascertain compliance with the above effluent limitations, compliance monitoring for the biocide or residual used/generated by the ballast water treatment system will be required on a quarterly basis.

Any other biocides or derivatives may not exceed acute water quality criteria listed in EPA's 1986 Quality Criteria for Water [the Gold Book], and any subsequent revision, at the point of ballast water discharge. The Gold Book can be found at: www.epa.gov/waterscience/criteria/library/goldbook.pdf.

Tables summarizing the subsequent Gold Book revisions can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/criteria/wqctable/index.html.

If the biocide used or produced by your system and its derivatives is not listed in the previous table or found in EPA's Gold Book, you must notify the LDEQ at least 120 days in advance of its use and provide any associated aquatic toxicity data for that biocide or its derivatives of which you are aware. LDEQ may require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if necessary.

Appendix B.Table 1– Ballast Water Treatment System Sensors, Measurement Requirements and Appropriate Equipment for Physical/Chemical Indicator Monitoring

Technology Type	Measurement	Potential Control Sensor, Equipment, or Procedure	Non Discharge Indicators of BWTS performance	Required Metrics to be Reported
Alkylamines	Alkylamines	Chemical analysis and treatment monitoring	-Alkylamines concentration at injection -Alkylamines dosage and usage	-Alkylamines sample concentration -Alkylamines dosage and usage
	pH	pH sensor	pH	pH readings
Biological agents	Treatment chemical	Chemical analysis and treatment monitoring	-Treatment chemical concentration at injection -Treatment chemical dosage and usage	-Treatment chemical sample concentration -Treatment chemical dosage and usage
Cavitation	Pressure Differential	Pressure sensors (before/after)	Pressure Differential	Pressure readings
Chlorination: (e.g., sodium chlorite and sodium hypochlorite	Chlorine	In-line N,N diethyl-p-phenylene diamine (DPD) analyzer, sample analysis, and treatment monitoring	-Chlorine concentration at injection -Chlorine dosage on treatment and usage (if chlorine addition)	-Chlorine readings from both on-line sensor and sample analysis -Chlorine dosage on treatment (if chlorine addition)
	Oxidation reduction potential (ORP)	ORP sensor	ORP at injection	ORP readings
	Power consumption, voltage and current	System power diagnostics	Chlorination module power consumption, voltage and current (if electrochlorination)	No Reporting Required
	Total residual oxidizers (TRO)	Amperometric sensor	TRO at injection	TRO readings
	Conductivity/salinity	Conductivity and temperature sensor	Conductivity and temperature at injection	Conductivity/salinity and temperature readings
Chlorine Dioxide	Chlorine Dioxide	On-line chlorine dioxide amperometric sensor, Lissamine Green B (LGB) sample analysis, and treatment monitoring	-Chlorine dioxide concentration at injection - Chlorine dioxide dosage and usage (if chlorine addition)	-Chlorine dioxide readings from both on-line sensor and sample analysis - Chlorine dioxide dosage and usage (if chlorine addition)
Coagulation (flocculent)	Coagulant	Chemical analysis and treatment monitoring	-Treatment flocculent concentration at injection -Treatment chemical dosage and usage	- Treatment flocculent concentration -Treatment chemical dosage and usage

Technology Type	Measurement	Potential Control Sensor, Equipment, or Procedure	Non Discharge Indicators of BWTS performance	Required Metrics to be Reported
	Turbidity (NTU)	Turbidity sensor	Coagulation effluent turbidity	Coagulation effluent turbidities
Deoxygenation	Dose of inert gas (if used)	Treatment monitoring	Deoxygenation gas dosage and usage	Deoxygenation gas dosage and usage
	pH (if CO_2 used)	pH sensor	pH	pH readings
	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	DO sensor	Deoxygenation module dissolved oxygen concentration	Dissolved oxygen concentrations
Electric pulse	Power consumption, voltage and current	System power diagnostics	Electric pulse module power consumption, voltage and current	Electric pulse module power consumption, voltage and current readings
Filtration	Flow rate	Flow meter	Filter effluent flow	Flow readings
	Pressure Differential	Pressure sensors (before/after)	Filter pressure differential (e.g., before/after filtration)	Filter pressures (before/after)
	Back flush frequency	Treatment monitoring	Filter backwash frequency	Filter backwash frequencies
Heat	Temperature	Thermistors	Treatment temperature	Temperature readings
Hydrocyclone	Back flush frequency	Treatment monitoring	Hydrocyclone back flush frequency	Hydrocyclone back flush frequencies
	Power consumption, voltage and current	System power diagnostics	Hydrocyclone power consumption, voltage and current	Hydrocyclone power consumption, voltage and current
Menadione/Vitamin K	Menadione/Vitamin K	Chemical analysis and treatment monitoring	-Menadione/Vitamin K concentration at injection -Menadione/Vitamin K dosage and usage	-Menadione/Vitamin K concentration at injection -Menadione/Vitamin K dosage and usage
Ozone	TRO	Amperometric sensor	TRO at ozone injection	TRO readings
	Ozone	On-line ozone sensor (if used) and sample analysis	Ozone concentration at injection	Ozone readings from both on-line sensor (if used) and sample analysis
	Bromate	Sample analysis	Bromate at ozone injection	Bromate measurements
	Power consumption, voltage and current	System power diagnostics	Ozonation module power consumption, voltage and current	No Reporting Required
	Conductivity/salinity	Conductivity and temperature sensor	Conductivity and temperature at injection	Conductivity/salinity and temperature readings
Peracetic acid	Hydrogen peroxide	On-line sensor, chemical analysis, treatment monitoring	-Hydrogen peroxide concentration at injection -Hydrogen peroxide dosage	-Hydrogen peroxide readings from both on-line sensor and sample analysis

Technology Type	Measurement	Potential Control Sensor, Equipment, or Procedure	Non Discharge Indicators of BWTS performance	Required Metrics to be Reported
			and usage	-Hydrogen peroxide dosage and usage
	Peracetic acid	On-line sensor, chemical analysis, treatment monitoring	-Peracetic acid concentration at injection -Peracetic acid dosage and usage	-Peracetic acid readings from both on-line sensor and sample analysis -Peracetic acid dosage and usage
	pH	pH sensor	pH at injection	pH readings
Plasma pulse	Power consumption, voltage and current	System power diagnostics	Plasma pulse module power consumption, voltage and current	Plasma pulse module power consumption, voltage and current readings
	Temperature	Thermistors	Treatment temperature	Temperature readings
Shear	Pressure differential	Pressure sensors (before/after)	Pressure differential	Pressure readings
Ultrasound	Power consumption, voltage and current	System power diagnostics	Ultrasound power consumption, voltage and current	Ultrasound module power consumption, voltage and current readings
UV and UV+TiO_2	Power consumption, voltage and current	System power diagnostics	UV module power consumption, voltage and current	UV module power consumption, voltage and current
	Lamp status and age	Treatment monitoring	UV lamp status and age	No Reporting Required
	UV dose, intensity, transmittance	UV sensors and monitors	UV dose, intensity, transmittance	UV dose, intensity, transmittance
	Flow rate	Flow meter	UV effluent flow	Flow readings